



Textile products — Fibre content labelling



AS 2622:2019

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The following are represented on Committee CS-004:

- Australian Council of Wool Exporters and Processors
- Australian Fashion Council
- Australian Retailers Association
- Australian Wool Innovation
- AWTA Product Testing (Testing Interests Australia)
- Consumers Federation of Australia
- CSIRO
- Drycleaning Institute of Australia Limited
- Laundry Association of Australia
- NSW Fair Trading
- Queensland University of Technology
- Textile Distributors Association
- The Textile Institute

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-004, Labelling of Textiles, to supersede AS/NZS 2622:1996, *Textile products—Fibre content labelling*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, educational institutions and consumers with information on how to label a product with fibre content information. This Standard sets out two methods for designating the fibre content of textile products and for supplying this information on made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods to be used for determining the fibre content of a product.

The generic names to be used are those listed in AS/NZS 2450, *Textile—Natural and Man-made Fibres—Generic Names*, which follows closely ISO 2076, *Textiles—Man-made Fibres—Generic Names* and ISO 6938, *Textiles—Natural fibres—Generic names and definitions*.

The major changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) New references and test procedures to enable identification of new textile fibres included.
- (b) All terms and definitions updated to reflect current practices.
- (c) Bonded and coated fabric labelling included.
- (d) Additional labelling examples.

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Introduction

The first edition of this Standard was developed at the request of the Australian, State and Territory Consumer Affairs authorities. The changes in the present edition were made at the request of these authorities.

The committee recognizes that for various technical reasons, it is sometimes difficult to accurately designate as a percentage the fibre content of made-up textile products. Therefore, two methods for labelling blended-fibre textile products should be provided to enable either method to be used as appropriate.

When referring to textiles, the generic names to be used are specified in AS/NZS 2450.

As stated in [Clause 6.1.3](#), the terms *pure*, *all* and *100 %* should not be used unless the textile product is composed entirely of one fibre type.

Adjectives such as *pure*, *all*, *100 %*, *clean* or *microfibre* preceding the name of the fibre type should not be used unless the correctness of the term can be verified.

In cases where a component fibre exists in an amount less than 5 % (see [Clause 6.1.4](#)) and labelling is therefore not compulsory for conformance to this Standard, the manufacturer should consider labelling with the generic name, especially if the component is likely to cause an allergic reaction.

Australian Standard®

Textile products — Fibre content labelling

1 Scope

This Standard sets out two methods for designating the fibre content of textile products and for supplying this information on made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods to be used for determining the fibre content of a product.

This Standard is applicable to all textile products. Refer to Australian and State Government legislation for those products exempted from fibre content labelling.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document.

NOTE Documents for informative purposes are listed in the Bibliography.

AS 2001.7, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 7: Quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures*

AS/NZS 2450, *Textiles—Natural and man-made fibres—Generic names*

ISO 1833 (all parts), *Textiles*

AATCC 20, *Fiber analysis: Qualitative*

AATCC 20A, *Fiber analysis: Quantitative*

ASTM D629, *Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

attachment

fastenings such as buttons and zips

3.2

bonded fabric

product created by attaching more than one layer of fabric together

3.3

coated fabric

product created by applying a continuous layer of polymer to a fabric

3.4

made-up product

assembled garment or article, manufactured from any textile fibre

EXAMPLE Apparel, manchester, furnishings, carpets.

3.5

permanent label

tag or sticker able to withstand the method of cleaning specified for the article and able to remain legible and attached to the article throughout its useful life